

Apache Captives to Be Freed After 26 Years

Major H. L. Scott, representing the War Department, and Lieutenant Ernest Stecker, representing the Department of the Interior, have been appointed to select new homes for the 269 Apache prisoners of war, now at Fort Sill, in Oklahoma, Congress having directed their release after twenty-six years. An open reservation will be selected somewhere in the West, but the probabilities are that it will not be within the confines of either Arizona or New Mexico, because the territory embraced by these new states was the scene of the many savage deeds of that warlike tribe, one of the few that never would take to the white man's ways of living and, since 1858, has never been on friendly terms with any member of the white race.

In 1858 one division of the six branches of the tribe went from the eastern line of Arizona, where they were ranging, into Old Mexico on a trading expedition. Arriving near the outpost of Kaskiyeh, they left their women and children in camp there and proceeded to Casa Grande, and entered into a treaty of peace with the citizens, though the Mexican government had placed a price upon their heads—\$100 for a warrior, \$50 for a squaw and \$25 for a child. Mexican soldiers took advantage of their absence from camp to massacre the women and children. When warriors returned in the evening the soldiers opened fire upon them, and

the Apaches, being armed only with bows and arrows, were exterminated—all except two, one of whom was Geronimo, at that time a young brave. Geronimo's wife and child were among the victims of the massacre, and he then swore eternal hostility to all Mexicans.

Geronimo returned to Arizona and sought aid from the other five branches of the Apache tribe in seeking revenge upon the Mexicans. The citizens of Casa Grande disclaimed to him any knowledge of the massacre of his people, but Geronimo could never understand how it was that the citizens had no control over the acts of their soldiers. From that year until 1816 Geronimo made annual raids upon the settlements within three hundred miles south of the northern boundary line of Old Mexico. Only once was he accompanied by more than a dozen companions, and the extent of their depredations consisted chiefly in running off ponies and cattle. The Mexican government never had in the field more than two companies of troops against the Apaches, and the largest number of Apache warriors ever assembled at one time in their war paint was stated by Geronimo himself to be four hundred.

Once they ran off some cattle in charge of white cowboys, and soon afterward American troops made their appearance. The Apache always professed to believe that they came in response to a request by

the Mexican government.

In 1872 President Grant sent Gen. Howard to Arizona to enter into a peace treaty with the Apaches. Sometime after the treaty the leaders of the band were arrested and put in chains, but subsequently were released. Then the Apaches took to the hills with their leaders. Some of the latter were invited to a soldier's tent, and while there were killed.

The Apaches under Geronimo kept up a desultory warfare against the government until Gen. Miles was sent out to enter into a treaty with them. The warriors thought that they and their families would be united in some western country, but instead the warriors were sent to Florida and compelled to work. Geronimo stated before his death that he was compelled to saw wood. The Apaches were kept in the South until 1887, and finally were brought to Fort Sill and held as prisoners of war.

The old race of warriors has died off and it is believed that the new generation can be trusted on an open reservation.

The "Apache" means the first son who was born to an Indian woman by a rainstorm. This son was taught by the Apache name for God to shoot. Apache engaged in battle with a dragon and at the third shot knocked off the scale protecting the dragon's heart. The fourth arrow pierced the dragon's heart and killed it.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS RAISED BY PARTIES

A Washington dispatch says: Contributions to the Presidential campaign fund of the Democratic party this year totaled \$678,364, according to the sworn statement of Treasurer Rolla C. Wells of St. Louis, filed with the chief clerk of the House of Representatives Friday. Expenditures aggregated \$562,618, including \$129,000 sent to Chicago from the headquarters at New York, and there are outstanding obligations of \$55,149.

The Progressive party filed its statement recently, showing contributions of \$304,244, expenditures of \$292,341, and outstanding obligations amounting to \$41,341.

All told, \$3,363 contributions were received by Wells, and of these \$2,246 were for amounts of \$100 or less. Governor Wilson, the nominee, gave \$500. Herman Ridder, as treasurer of the National Committee, turned over \$28,825. Judge J. W. Gerard of New York was the largest individual contributor, with \$13,000. Charles R. Crane of Chicago and Jacob H. Schiff of New York each contributed \$10,000, in two payments of \$5,000 each. Samuel Untermyer, of New York, gave \$10,000, as did Frederick C. Pen-

field of Germantown, Pa., and Henry Goldman and Henry Morganthau of New York.

Among those who contributed \$5,000 were: Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, Rolla C. Wells of St. Louis, Thomas B. Lockwood of Buffalo, Hugh Wallace of Tacoma, Wn.; Charles R. Smith of Menasha, Wis.; C. A. Spreckels of New York, J. C. Mayo of Paintsville, K.; Senator Watson of West Virginia, Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, Nathan Straus of New York and former Senator Clark of Montana.

Other contributions were: David M. Hyman of New York, \$2,500; Mrs. N. McCormick, Blaine, \$1,000; Senator O'Gorman of New York, \$1,000; William Church Osborne of New York, \$2,000; Herman A. Metz of New York, \$1,000; Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, \$200, and Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, who recently attended Colonel Roosevelt in that city, \$100.

The statement shows that the chief items of expense were printing, postage, newspaper advertising, salaries and traveling expenses of speakers and the Presidential nominees. Some money was spent for organization work in Iowa, Nebraska and Maine.

According to the figures made public by the Republican National Committee a total of \$591,032 was contributed to the Taft campaign fund. This compares with \$678,364, which had been contributed to the Wilson fund, and with \$304,116 announced by the Bull Moose people for the Roosevelt fund.

Of the Taft total Charles P. Taft, the President's brother, gave \$56,000 in three contributions; Francis L. Leland, \$50,000 in two contributions; Andrew Carnegie, \$35,000, and J. P. Morgan & Co., \$25,000.

Those who contributed \$10,000 or more are: Charles P. Taft (three contributions) \$56,000; Francis L. Leland (two contributions) 50,000; Andrew Carnegie 35,000; J. P. Morgan & Co. 25,000; Lars Anderson 10,000; William Nelson Cromwell 10,000; George F. Baker 10,000; Harry B. Moore 10,000; Union League Club 10,000.

The expenditure in the New York headquarters were \$476,000, the largest item, \$232,000, being for advertising and publicity.

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Those Who Bathe King's Feet and Serve Soup

Some of the most aristocratic members of British royalty are called upon at certain times to perform such menial tasks as washing the king's hands, making soup and pouring wine. Furthermore, they consider it an honor. Perhaps if they were compelled to perform such services for anyone but the king they would object, but as these duties are inherited along with their titles, they can not very well escape them.

Of course, the king's hands are washed by other persons than members of the royalty. If they were not they wouldn't get washed more than once during his reign, for it is only on the occasion of a coronation that such a duty is performed. The lord of the manor of Haydon is the official hand washer, assisted by the lord of the manor of Workop. It is the first lord's duty to pour the water over the king's hands while his assistant stands ready with a towel to dry them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury may or may not be a good soup maker, but nevertheless it is his duty to provide that course at the coronation banquet. Once in a lifetime is about as often as he is compelled to serve

it, for which both he and the king may be mutually thankful. The rest of the menu at the banquet is also provided by nobles.

The Duke of Norfolk has what might be termed the "softest" culinary job of all, because he has thirteen assistants to help him see that the wine is properly decanted and served. The lord mayor of London and twelve citizens of London are the waiters who offer wine to the king in a gold cup. They also have nine subassistants in the persons of the mayor of Oxford and eight burgesses of that city.

The average man is sometimes apt to regard these rights and duties as rather childish, but it must not be forgotten that they are all rooted in some serious purpose. Most of them date from a time when the power of the nobles was becoming a menace to the peace and safety of the country. The king would then pick out a particular baron who had recently manifested signs of "upplishness" to the crown, and, in the presence of a large assembly, confer on him the "privilege" of performing this or that task.

KATMAI VOLCANO ALIVE

CORDOVA, Alaska.—A wireless message has been received from the mail steamer Dora, reporting that she is at anchor off Whale Island and unable to proceed further westward on her voyage to Dutch Harbor on account of the darkness caused by the falling volcanic ash from Katmai volcano. The peak is reported to be in violent eruption.

Katmai caused great damage on the Alaska peninsula and adjacent islands last June.

HOME FOR OLD MAIDS.

SAN BENITO, Tex.—Old maids of this county are provided for in the will of Miss Mary Philpot, who died here recently. Miss Philpot herself never married, and at her death was worth \$100,000. The will instructs her administrators to care for two years, for all old maids who apply for assistance. The bequest warns also against aiding grass widows and requires the spinsters cared for to prove they are forty or more years of age.

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